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MAYNARD OWEN WILLIAMS

BELGIAN ARTISAN FOLLOWS PAPER PATTERN (above) IN SETTING THREADS FOR A DAMASK CLOTH

Bulletin No. 1, March 3, 1952

Many-Sided Europe Shaped Modern World

FOR centuries, Europe dominated the rest of the world. Europeans crossed the seas to carry their culture, speech, customs, and commerce to almost every corner of the earth. The world's resources flowed back to give materials to Europe's artisans and wealth to her traders.

Nature's outstanding contribution to European power undoubtedly has been the sea. Penetrating far into the land in the form of gulfs and bays, it provided convenient avenues for expansion and trade. It brings warm currents to keep the climate mild and stimulate crop production. Open water lies within 400 miles of every European except those who live in the heart of the Soviet Union.

Framework of Mountains

Many geographers deny Europe the very name of continent. Some of them say it is a peninsula, or offshoot, of the vast land mass of Asia. On about one eighth of the world's land area, this peninsula concentrates roughly one fourth of the world's population.

Europe has been compared to an irregular triangle, its points at Gibraltar, the northern tip of Russia's Ural Mountains, and Baku, the oil port at the far end of the Caucasus. Chains of mountains mark the three sides, surrounding hill- and valley-broken central plains.

In the south a complicated system of mountains rises in a rough arc back of the Mediterranean, marching from Spain's towering Pyrenees to the shores of the Caspian Sea. Among these southern chains the Alps stand more or less "front and center." On the northeast, the Urals form the longest natural dividing line between Europe and Asia. From Scandinavia, southwest through the British Isles to Portugal and Spain, run broken ranges which, lumped together as the Atlantic system, make up the triangle's third side.

Industrial and agricultural life is largely centered in the continental lowlands which lie inside Europe's variegated mountain framework. The lowlands extend across France, Belgium (illustration, cover), the Netherlands, Denmark; over much of Germany, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Finland, and the Soviet Union in Europe.

Average Farm 25 Acres

Much of Europe today is man-made. Centuries of toil have created fertile fields where the ocean once rolled, have brought vast oak forests under the plow, and have raised forests where only underbrush grew. Nature provided rivers and energetic Europeans linked them by canal to double their usefulness. Man has made orderly terraces of rugged hillsides. Swiss farmers carry baskets of earth, washed down the slopes by rain, back to their hillside fields.

The average farm contains fewer than 25 acres. In the Netherlands and Belgium, some of the best land has been reclaimed from the sea and from swamps by man-made dikes and drainage systems.

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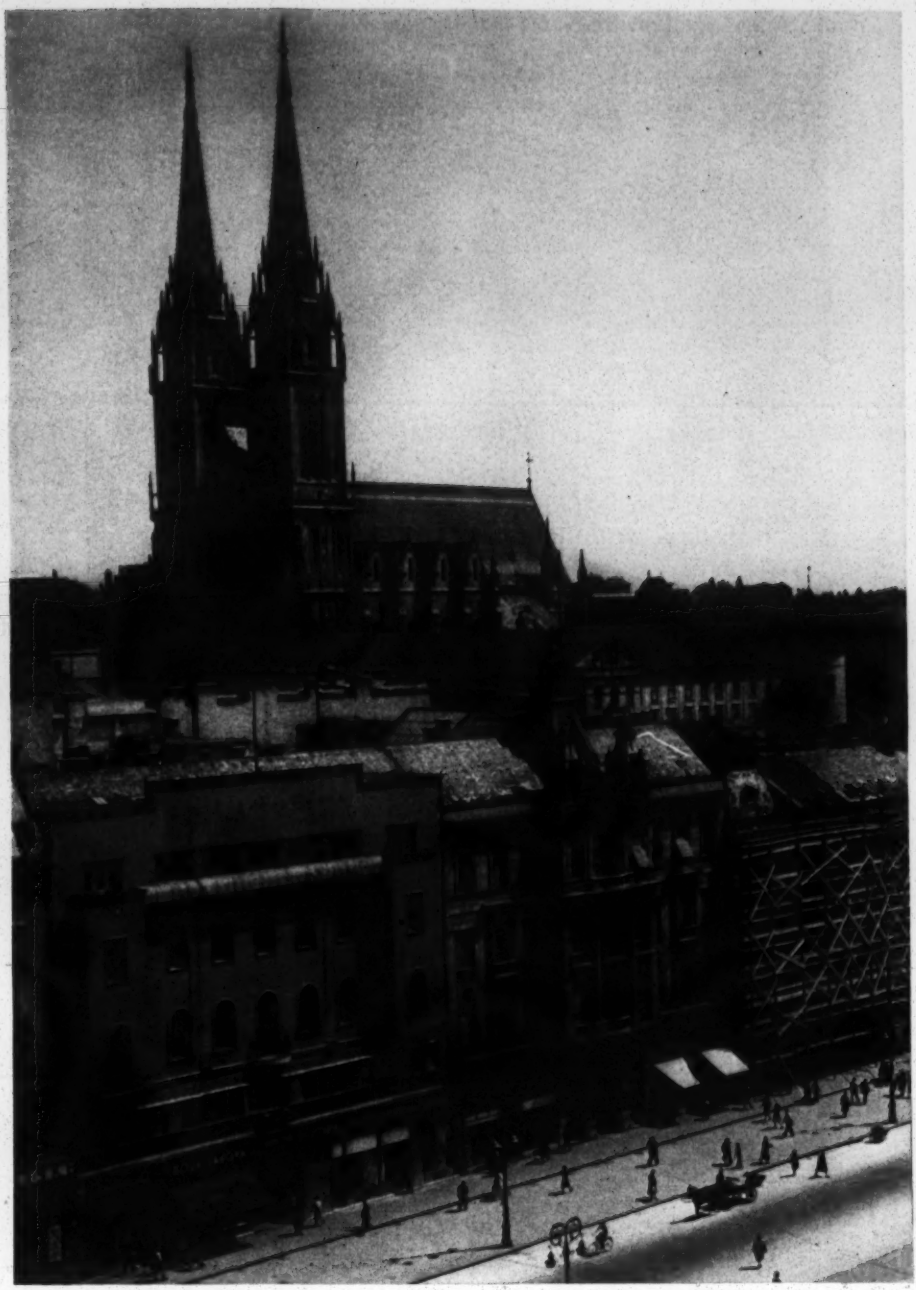

(SEE BULLETIN NO. 1) FENNO JACOBS FROM BLACK STAR

AUTOMOBILE TRAFFIC IS CONSPICUOUS BY ITS ABSENCE IN A ZAGREB STREET

Spires of the 15th-century Gothic cathedral rise above cone-towered fortifications of an earlier date. Zagreb, Yugoslavia's second city, is a mixture of many periods of architecture. In the modern section streets are broad and smoothly paved, but little used.

Bulletin No. 2, March 3, 1952

London Landmarks Link Past to Present

AS the British nation observes a period of mourning for King George VI, historic London buildings receive renewed attention. Several landmarks of the British capital have important roles in the pageantry surrounding the passing of the sovereign and the accession of the new Queen.

In one of the oldest and most famous structures—Westminster Hall—the King lay in state while his grieving subjects from all corners of the Commonwealth filed reverently past the flag-draped casket with its guard in resplendent uniforms.

Buckingham Palace Is Relatively Young

Next to Westminster Abbey (begun in 1050) and the Tower of London (which William the Conqueror started in 1078), Westminster Hall is the oldest of England's royal edifices. Begun by the Conqueror's son William Rufus in 1097, it was enlarged by several of the sovereigns who came after him. Its famous oaken roof, built in 1397 by Richard II, survived the fire of 1834. This calamity destroyed most of the rest of the group of buildings which comprised old Westminster Palace, where rulers had lived from the days of Edward the Confessor until the reign of Henry VIII. Parliaments had met there for centuries.

Buckingham Palace, London residence of the monarch, is relatively young among Britain's royal residences. It cannot compare in age to Windsor Castle (illustration, next page) or Hampton Court, or even to St. James's Palace, where Queen Elizabeth II took the oath of accession in accord with tradition. The original edifice was built by the Duke of Buckingham in 1703. George III bought it 60 years later. Most of the present structure was built between 1821 and 1837, when 18-year-old Victoria made it her official London residence.

Near-by St. James's Palace is still the official seat of the British court, to which foreign ambassadors and ministers are accredited. But Buckingham Palace is the monarch's actual home. Over it the royal standard flies and before the palace gates each morning the guard is changed with colorful precision when the Queen is in residence. Damaged several times during the London blitz, the royal town house has been undergoing remodeling.

Sovereigns Are Links with the Past

England gives well-loved or heroic sovereigns final resting places of beauty and dignity—the exquisite vaulted St. George's Chapel at Windsor and the hallowed crypts of Westminster Abbey.

The solemn majesty of the funeral of King George VI recalled to Britons their deep and historic affection for the tradition of royalty. One of England's most noted authors wrote in a news dispatch, "When a good king dies he is not put in a box. He remains a living force among us joining the best of the past to the best of the future."

Kings who died far from home have been brought great distances so that they might rest at Windsor or Westminster. Henry V, victor of Agincourt, died in France. He was returned to London where services were held in St. Paul's Cathedral, and also in Westminster Abbey where he was

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Man lived in Europe many thousand years ago, while great glaciers covered much of the land. As the ice shrank northward, early Europeans migrated after it into areas newly freed. Other peoples advanced toward the sea, moving into what is now western Europe.

Today Europe counts 30 countries in which 28 languages are spoken. Although there has been much intermingling, Europeans are customarily divided into three families based on language. These three are Germanic, Slavonic (illustration, inside cover), and Latin.

Europe is tied together by an intricate river network which has always eased communication. The Rhine, only one fifth as long as America's Missouri-Mississippi system, serves five of western Europe's leading industrial nations, and carries their products to the North Sea and the world. The Danube is another major carrier of international traffic. The Volga, Europe's longest, is a busy roadway for Russian trade.

Rivers, mountains, and sea have formed natural boundaries in Europe. Today a political barrier, the Iron Curtain, has divided Europe's 545,000,000 people and 3,800,000 square miles. Behind the curtain lie Russia, Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and east Germany.

NOTE: See the National Geographic Society's map of Europe and the Near East. Write the Society's headquarters, Washington 6, D. C., for a price list of maps.

For further information, refer to the *Cumulative Index to the National Geographic Magazine* for articles on the various countries under names of the individual countries. *(Back issues of the Magazine may be obtained from the Society's headquarters at 60¢ a copy, 1946 to date; $1.00, 1930-1945; and $2.00, 1912-1929. Earlier issues, when available, at varied prices.)*

MAYNARD OWEN WILLIAMS

IN LUXEMBOURG, ONE OF EUROPE'S SMALLEST COUNTRIES, FLOWERS EXERT THEIR UNIVERSAL APPEAL

Bulletin No. 3, March 3, 1952

Carolina Banks Are Atlantic Graveyard

ANOTHER round in the unending battle between man and the sea was fought off the North Carolina banks—the Graveyard of the Atlantic—when a winter storm drove the motorship *Miget* aground on Portsmouth Island.

This particular encounter ended in a draw—at least, the men got out with their lives. The ship was left to break up on the shoals, but the crew made its way to safety in a lifeboat.

Hundreds of Shipwrecks

The Carolina banks, a series of long, narrow sand islands off the North Carolina coast, constitute the United States' great barrier reef. They stretch more than 250 miles from Cape Henry, Virginia, on the north, to Bogue Inlet, near Swanboro, North Carolina, on the south.

All crews are not so fortunate as that of the *Miget*. Hundreds of men have been lost in the treacherous waters. The bleaching, rusting wreckage of scores of ships offers mute testimony that the banks are one of the world's great hazards to navigation. One observer noted the evidence of 15 wrecks in a space of 125 yards near Cape Hatteras, at the banks' southeastern corner.

The banks vary from narrow stretches of sand dune periodically inundated by storm tides to islands three miles wide, where such towns as Hatteras, Ocracoke, Portsmouth, Rodanthe, and the resort center of Nags Head are found.

In these wider spots there are forests—oak and holly near the village of Duck; pines, bayberry, and French mulberry near Buxton. Cypress also grows there, and some trees are draped with Spanish moss, nurtured by the warmth of the Gulf Stream flowing a few miles off Hatteras.

The banks have always been isolated, and many of the people speak a language closer to the Elizabethan English of their ancestors than the accents of the mainland—the "country" to them. But the isolation is retreating before the popularity of the resorts and the creeping advance of macadam where there was once nothing but sand trails or no trails at all.

The Lost Colony, an outdoor drama presented on Roanoke Island every summer, has brought thousands to the banks during the past decade. The play is based on the moving story of Sir Walter Raleigh's ill-fated colony on Roanoke Island—the first English attempt to settle in America. The colony disappeared with hardly a trace. Roanoke Island lies in the sound between the outer banks and the mainland.

Home of Birds

Visitors are attracted by the wildness of the country and the friendliness of the people, by the wild Atlantic surf only a few hundred yards from the placid bank-protected waters of Currituck, Albemarle, and Pamlico Sounds, and by the good hunting and fishing.

The banks are home to thousands of birds. The bald eagle is comparatively plentiful. In the woods along the sounds, warblers, mockingbirds,

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buried. Also at Westminster lies Edward I who died at Burgh-on-Sands near the Scottish border but who was brought back to the Abbey—a journey which took four months.

First to lie in Westminster, the Abbey which he built, was Edward the Confessor. Edward IV was the first to be buried at Windsor.

The Norman kings—monarchs of England and much of France—broke the tradition of burial in England. William the Conqueror lies in Caen, Normandy; Henry II (William's great-grandson) and his son Richard the Lionhearted rest together in the Abbey of Fontevrault, also in France.

Henry III, a Norman who deeply venerated Edward the Confessor, restored the custom of English burial. His body was placed near that of the Confessor in Westminster. Thus both founder and first rebuilder of Britain's most noted church lie inside its walls.

No matter where they are buried, nor with what pomp and ceremony, the funerals of Britain's kings remind the world that royalty is human. The final words said as they are committed to their last resting places are the same as those read throughout the English-speaking world, the words of the Book of Common Prayer.

NOTE: London and Windsor appear on the Society's map of the British Isles. The map's border includes pictures of many famous personages and historic landmarks.

For further information, see "A Stroll to London," in the *National Geographic Magazine*, August, 1950; "Kew: The Commoners' Royal Garden," April, 1950; "The British Way," April, 1949; "Founders of Virginia," April, 1948; and "Keeping House in London," December, 1947.

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WINDSOR CASTLE, TOWERING ON A HILLTOP, COMMANDS A SUPERB VIEW OF THE THAMES VALLEY

Begun by the Conqueror, Windsor has been chief residence of England's monarchs for 900 years. The family apartments front the formal garden (foreground). In St. George's Chapel (left of tower) George VI was buried. There lie many kings, among them Henry VIII with his third wife, Jane Seymour. Across the Thames (right) stands Eton, one of Britain's oldest schools, founded by Henry VI in 1440. From Windsor the present royal family took its name when the King renounced his German titles in 1917.

Bulletin No. 4, March 3, 1952

Displaced Millions Seek Haven in Mass Moves

THERE are in the world today between 30,000,000 and 60,000,000 refugees, population experts estimate. War, political persecution, natural catastrophes, and overcrowded lands uprooted these millions and made the last three decades an age of great migrations. The homeless and the hunted have moved—and are moving—across continents and seas. Many are searching for new homes.

The phenomenon of "statelessness" assumed large proportions in the wake of World War I. More than 1,000,000 White Russians and Armenians became refugees. Greece and Turkey exchanged other millions.

Wandering Populations

Early in the 1930's, Japan marched into Manchuria, touching off a period of strife for China that has displaced as many as 50,000,000 people, with the end not in sight. The build-up of naziism and fascism and the Spanish civil war, in the 1930's, put European masses to flight.

"Nansen passports," named for a pioneering League of Nations statesman, were familiar at the borders of European countries. They marked an effort by the league to provide legal status for people who have lost their nationality.

World War II displaced ten for every one person left homeless before in Europe. When it was over, entire racial, religious, and national groups had been uprooted and moved, many for slave labor.

In the first two years after the war, about 7,000,000 displaced persons went home again. But since 1947, the International Refugee Organization has been responsible for welfare of over 1,000,000 other DP's and refugees who could not go home. Many have been sent to Canada, the United States, the countries of Latin America, Australia, New Zealand, Israel, and many nations of western Europe. The United States has taken nearly 300,000.

More than 12,000,000 Hindus and Moslems took part in one of history's greatest population exchanges following the partition of India and Pakistan in 1947. Other millions have been made homeless by the birth of the Israeli nation and by the Korean war. A steady stream of refugees still pours through cracks in the Iron Curtain.

United States Is Kalmuck Sanctuary

The United States recently has written a footnote to the history of the Kalmucks, a people who have been displaced for 700 years. As horsemen under Genghis Khan, the Kalmucks first moved west across Asia into Europe. Others came in the 1600's. Wandering through the centuries and buffeted about in alien lands, their thousands dwindled to mere hundreds. Today, more than half of the known Kalmucks are settled in the United States, many near New Windsor, Maryland. Some remain in DP camps in Germany. The rest have disappeared, somewhere in Russia.

Mennonite farmers from Europe and Canada have followed a mass-migration path since the war, going to the swampy wilderness of the

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and cardinals thrive. Near Oregon Inlet, one of the many openings between the ocean and the sounds, a waterfowl refuge protects game and sea birds.

In this home of many birds two Ohio brothers found the wind conditions right for one of the experiments that changed the world. The Wright brothers made the first successful flight of a power-driven, heavier-than-air craft at Kill Devil Hill, one of the higher dunes, on December 17, 1903.

NOTE: The Carolina Banks may be located on the Society's map of the Southeastern United States.

For further information, see "Exploring America's Great Sand Barrier Reef," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for September, 1947; "Tarheelia on Parade," August, 1941; and "A Bit of Elizabethan England in America," December, 1933.

See also, in the GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS, May 14, 1951, "'Lost Colony' Makes Ready for 11th Season"; "Cape Hatteras Light to Return to Service," December 19, 1949; and "'Kitty Hawk' Recalls Odd Sidelights," January 10, 1949.

CLIFTON ADAMS

THE BEACHES OF NAGS HEAD WITNESS WORK AS WELL AS PLAY

Not far from the resort hotels, native fishermen draw in their heavy nets at sundown on a calm day. From the surf they take sea trout and bluefish—usually in small amounts. Along this coast—the Carolina banks—Coast Guard stations are placed every five miles. Like firemen, the crews are ready at a moment's notice to launch their boats and row to beleaguered vessels off the stormy shore.

"Everyday Life in Ancient Times"

A new book compiled by the National Geographic Society brings to life the peoples of the ancient lands where Western civilization originated—Mesopotamia, Egypt, Greece, and Rome. Illustrated with 120 full-color paintings by H. M. Herget and written by four noted authorities, the 356-page volume is available to schools at $5.00 a copy postpaid in the United States and its possessions, and $5.25 abroad.

Island Groups off Japan Add to Far East Ills

TWO island groups off Japan, subjects of contention among rival powers, are adding small notes of discord to the general Far Eastern strife. They are the Habomai Islands and Shikotan, just off the coast of Hokkaido, Japan's northernmost home island, and the Tsushima group, in the strait between Japan and Korea (map, next page).

The Habomais and Shikotan consist of half a dozen islands and numerous islets, rocks, and shoals lying in a 60-mile chain. Soviet forces have occupied them since shortly after V-J Day. In garrisoning them, Russia is seen to hold that they are part of the 730-mile-long Kuril Islands chain granted to Russia at the Yalta conference in 1945. The United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee recently recommended that this portion of the Yalta agreement be repudiated.

Japanese Fishing Grounds

Japan cites geology as well as history to show that the Habomais and Shikotan are a short extension of the Nemuro Peninsula and not part of the Kurils. The Nemuro Peninsula is the northeastern land tip of Hokkaido. The six islands, lying partly within eyeshot of Hokkaido, line up parallel to and 30 miles southeast of Kunashir (Kunashiri), southernmost large island of the long Kuril chain. In shifts of the past century involving the Kurils, Russia has not before questioned Japan's right to the Habomais and Shikotan.

The islands long have been important in Japanese commercial fishing. Crabs, scallops, and cod rank high in the commercial fisheries catch. About two-fifths of the kombu, a seaweed of major importance in Japanese diet, is harvested in the islands. Fishermen flock from Hokkaido towns in season, swelling the normal population of 5,000 Japanese.

Shikotan, with 60 square miles, has double the total area of the five Habomais. It stands alone as the outer anchor of the short chain, separated from Taraku, its nearest neighbor, by a channel 14 miles wide. Roughly a rectangle 15 miles long by five miles in width, Shikotan is the only hilly island, having heights near each end of 1,200 feet.

Korea Claims Tsushimas

The Tsushimas, an island group lying in 120-mile-wide Korea Strait, are claimed by both Korea and Japan. Koreans long have insisted that the Tsushimas "belong historically" to their country. Japan contends, however, that the islands have been Japanese since the seventh century.

Another Far East government which has historic links with the Tsushima area is the Soviet Union. It was in Tsushima Strait, east of the islands, that Russia's imperial fleet met decisive defeat in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5. The result of this defeat was far-reaching. Japan's sphere of influence extended to Korea, later formally annexed.

During World War II, the Tsushimas were important for their key location at the entrance to the Sea of Japan. But neither Tsushima Strait nor the islands saw actual fighting.

The Tsushimas are made up of two main islands and several smaller

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Paraguayan Chaco (illustration, below). Moving because of war or overcrowding, they have established colonies where men have never succeeded before.

Even in the lonely Pacific, there have been migrations. The inhabitants of Bikini Atoll were moved, with all their belongings, to another island to make way for the atom-bomb experiments in 1946. They were victims not of war, but of a test of war.

Recently, islanders from Pukapuka, in the Cook group, moved voluntarily. Finding their atoll overcrowded with a population of about 600, some 100 of them paid $5,600 for the tiny island of Nassau 45 miles away. They moved in a body, taking food and food-plant shoots for island gardening.

NOTE: Regions from which and to which great numbers of people have been moved for many reasons may be located on the Society's World Map.

W. L. SCHURZ

MENNONITE DP'S HAVE SETTLED IN THE SWAMPY WILDERNESS OF PARAGUAY'S CHACO

Where others failed, Mennonite farmers from Europe and Canada have established permanent homes in this inhospitable region of South America. Here, in the rainy season, cowboys ride down a flooded lane to round up grazing cattle. During dry months the Chaco is parched.

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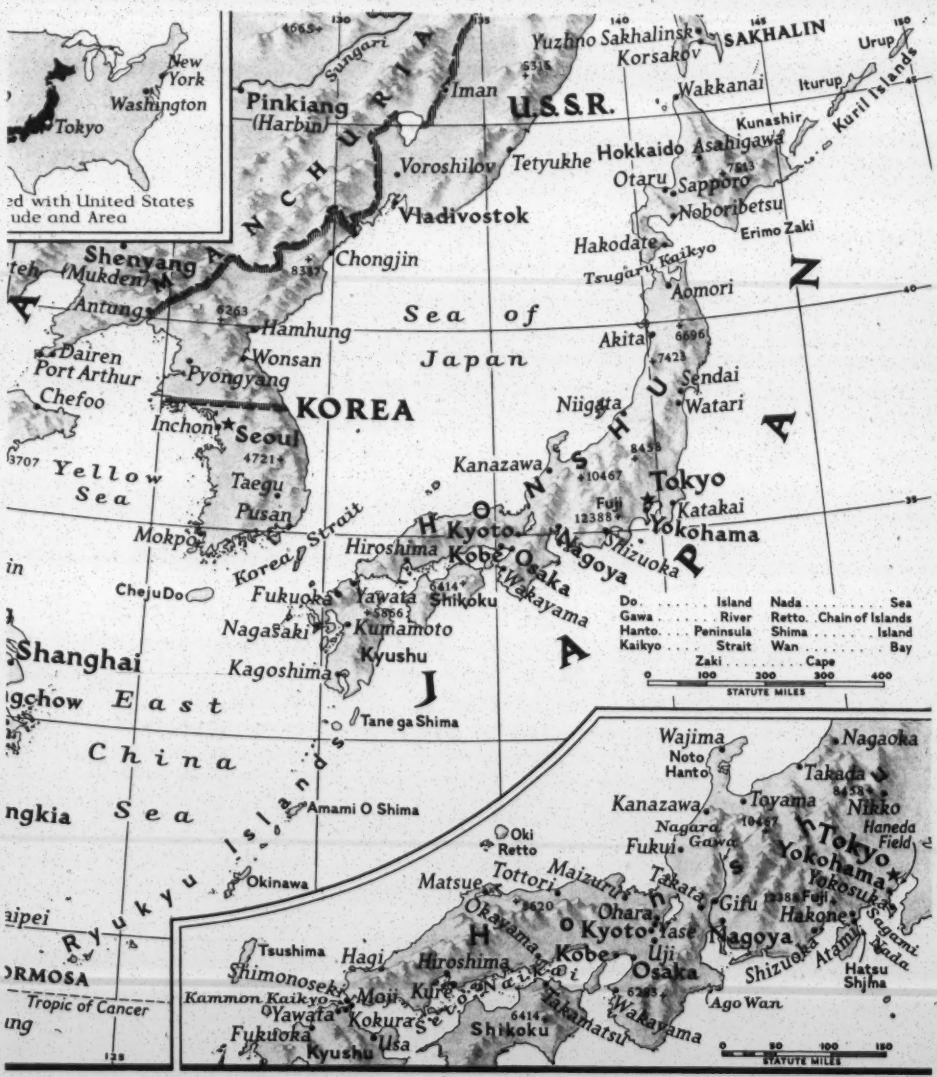
ones, covering in all about 260 square miles of territory. In elongated form, they stretch 45 miles from north to south. For governing purposes, they are included in Japan's Nagasaki district.

Terrain is rugged and transportation poor. Water is scarce and the soil is dry and rocky. Yet there are more than 50,000 people on the islands —nearly all of them Japanese. They live chiefly by fishing, with some subsistence farming in such crops as rice, corn, and vegetables.

NOTE: The Habomai Islands, Shikotan, and the Tsushima Islands may be located on the Society's map of Japan and Korea.



DRAWN BY THEODORA P. THOMPSON AND IRVIN E. ALLEMAN

THE TSUSHIMA ISLANDS (in Korea Strait) AND THE SHIKOTAN-HABOMAI GROUP (between "Kuril Islands" and Hokkaido) ARE TWO OF THIS MAP'S UNLABELED SORE SPOTS